

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Showers and cloudy to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 69. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

## '2.75' DIMMING BRIGHT LIGHTS IN BIG CITIES

Hotel Cafes and Gay Places  
Cannot Live on Beer  
Alone.

EAT NOW IN SILENCE

Cabarets and Jazz Bands  
Go Despite Increase in  
Food Prices.

SALOONS FIGHT TO LAST

High Signs Still Produce High-  
balls if One Knows  
Barkeep.

Reports received by THE SUN yesterday indicate that in Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston and Baltimore establishments that depended for their profits on the sale of hard liquor are not surviving on the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer. In Philadelphia, saloon keepers are defying the Government to close them and are doing a meagre business on the meagre brew. Two of Boston's best known restaurants catering to after theatre parties have closed and others are closing. A thousand saloon keepers in Chicago face charges of selling more than war beer. Half of the liquor licenses in Baltimore have been surrendered. In Buffalo, hotels, restaurants and bars are struggling to do a surreptitious business in strong liquor under mild names.

The general condition reported, however, is that men who have dealt in liquor are facing ruin and trying by every means possible to make some sort of a killing before their day is finally done. Either they are taking a chance on selling forbidden drinks, or are charging outrageous prices for the food and service that go with the milder beverages, or both.

## CHICAGO LESS GAY; SLOWLY GOING DRY

Meanwhile 1,000 Saloons  
Deny They Are "Cheating."

*Special Dispatch to THE SUN.*  
CHICAGO, July 20.—Fully 1,000 saloon keepers in Chicago are charged before city authorities with "cheating" in the operation of their saloons, selling liquors to the public in violation of the war time prohibition law. The saloon men deny the charge and an investigation is under way.

Since the war time prohibition law went into effect many saloons have closed their doors. For a time they managed to exist as soft drink dispensaries. Some of the larger places still operate, but the crowds of the old days are no longer to be found in them.

In the cabarets there is also a marked change. A few of the more pretentious places still put on extensive programmes and the service goes on in all respects the same as before July 1, except for the things that the smaller cabarets, however, the nickel piano has to a great extent replaced the orchestra. Many of these places also have gone out of business.

The restaurants of Chicago were not particularly involved in the law which closed the saloons. Under a Chicago city ordinance special licenses were required, and where these were taken out the restaurants usually became full fledged cabarets.

## BOSTON HOTELS TO CLOSE OWING TO BAN

Revere House and Georgian  
First to Make Decision.

*Special Dispatch to THE SUN.*  
BOSTON, July 20.—War time prohibition has raised havoc with business in the cabarets, saloons, restaurants and hotels here that many are on the verge of closing their doors, unable to stand the losses steadily piling up due to constantly declining prices. Several of the larger places have lost thousands of dollars, but have struggled along hoping for an early lifting of the ban. They have reached the end of their rope.

The Georgian in Park Square, its business virtually ruined, is to close the coming week. If the war time decree against liquor selling is lifted in the early fall, W. E. Smith, the proprietor, proposes to reopen. It was one of the most popular cabaret eating places in Greater Boston and a favorite of after theatre parties.

The Revere House in Bowdoin Square, one of the city's most noted hostels, also is to close the coming week, finding itself unable to make both ends meet without liquor selling privileges and not seeing enough in the proposed lifting of the ban in the autumn to warrant a reopening.

It is reliably stated that nearly thirty more hotels, cafes, near hotels and restaurants are to give up the struggle soon. Former popular resorts are also deserted. The local soft drink trade has proved a failure and 2½ per cent. beer is spurned.

*Continued on Fourth Page.*

## DRYS EXPECT TO PROHIBIT HOME STORAGE OF LIQUORS

Determined Fight Will Be Made in House To-day to  
Kill Amendment Permitting Possession in Dwell-  
ings—Opposition to Too Much Haste Develops.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A fight to strike from the prohibition amendment bill the clause that "it shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's own dwelling" will be made to-morrow in the House by the prohibition forces.

This was made known to-day by members who declared the bill as now framed permitted wholesale hoarding by persons reported to have put away enough wines and liquors to last them the rest of their lives. There was no statement from Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the "dry" fight on the floor, as to whether he would accept an amendment to this effect. The radicals said frankly they had little hope of changing the bill in this respect without the consent of the committee chairman.

The general view, however, was that the House had gone about as far as conservatives thought wise with drastic provisions. For the past week

many prohibitionists have been urging elimination of certain severe restrictions without success. Some of them said to-day that if the right of home possession was stricken out it would simply add to the public clamor against certain features of the bill by persons sincerely anxious to see strict enforcement of all prohibition laws, war time and constitutional.

There were indications that some members were inclined to kick over the traces at the attempt to race through with the bill in ten hour sittings, when it may be a week or ten days yet before the Senate Judiciary Committee concludes hearings. The occasion for such great haste was not explained by "dry" leaders beyond the statement that they wanted to get the bill out of the way and forget it. Republican leader Mondell said the measure would be taken up to-morrow and kept before the House until passed, but members said they had not predicted when a vote might be reached.

## WARNS U.S. DRYS FROM ENGLAND

Lady Somerset Says Importa-  
tion of Workers Would In-  
jure Temperance Move.

PROHIBITION IS HOPELESS

Government Control of Liquor  
Looked Upon as Only  
Remedy for Evils.

*Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.*  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.  
LONDON, July 20.—Lady Henry Somerset, the noted temperance worker, resents the idea of importing American prohibition workers into the United Kingdom. In an article in the Weekly Dispatch she says:

"For thirty years I have been working in the temperance cause with the sole idea of getting a sober England. I am convinced that to force prohibition now means that all the work of these years will be undone and that we should achieve a barren nothing. The campaign will set public opinion dead against temperance.

"The movement for prohibition means conducting the fight on sentimental instead of on practical grounds. That has too often been attempted, and has been the cause of so little having ever been achieved. It is no use arguing by analogy from the United States. Prohibition in the United States is a totally different matter. It is a different country, with different traditions and entirely different social factors.

"America the people are moulded by opinions of the moment. How different it is in England, where every new idea takes its time to take root and where the customs are deeply entrenched. The people over here do not realize that the vast mass of professional and working classes in America never have spirits, wines or even beer on their tables.

"I have been through all parts of New York, and I have never seen a woman in a saloon. They have totally different ideas in America. Drinking is a vice over there, except perhaps among the upper rich, who have cultivated international habits of dissipation.

"Prohibition may do for America. It certainly will not do for England. If it is attempted there will be a tremendous reaction on people. I am convinced that such a measure is an impossibility.

"The whole campaign is a farce. Prohibition is a distinct infringement of liberty which this country will not have. There are only two ways of dealing with a prohibition campaign. You must either fight or you must smother it with silence. I am not at all sure that every word we say against it will not be twisted to show that we are supporting the liquor traffic. I should ignore the campaign.

## MADRID NAMES NEW CABINET

Senor Toca, Confidential Ad-  
viser of Alfonso, Is Chosen  
Premier.

4 DATO MEN MINISTERS

No Maura Supporter Has Port-  
folio Under the New  
Administration.

*By the Associated Press.*  
MADRID July 20.—Joaquin Sanchez Toca, confidential adviser to King Alfonso, will head the new Spanish Ministry which is to succeed the Cabinet of Antonio Maura, which resigned last week. The new Ministry was constituted to-day as follows:

Premier—Senor Toca.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Marquis de Lema.  
Minister of Justice—Senor Pascual y Arat.  
Minister of Finance—Count de Bugallal.  
Minister of the Interior—Senor Burdador.  
Minister of War—Gen. Covaro.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral Flores.  
Minister of Public Works—Senor Calderon.  
Minister of Public Instruction—Senor Prado y Palacios.  
Minister of Provisions—The Marquis de Maura.

The new Spanish Premier, Senor Toca, once held the post of Minister of Justice, but since 1915 has been President of the Spanish Senate. When the Dato Cabinet resigned in October, 1917, King Alfonso requested Senor Toca to form a new Ministry, but he was unsuccessful in doing so.

Four of the new Ministers for years have been closely associated with Eduardo Dato and have held portfolios in his Cabinet. They are De Lema, Burgos, Flores and Bugallal. None of the members of the Maura Cabinet retains office.

## JAMAICA HAS CELEBRATION.

Prince of Wales Invited to Visit  
the Island.

Like Switzerland Best.

German War Prisoners Object to  
Being Shipped Home.

EX-KAISER'S HEALTH  
GREATLY IMPROVED

Former Empress Talks to  
Young German Pilgrims.

*By the Associated Press.*  
AMERSON, July 18 (delayed).—The condition of former Emperor William, who has been ill from ear trouble, is greatly improved, but he still remains indoors.

The former Empress Augusta Victoria, who has been suffering from heart trouble, was so well to-day that she was able to receive a German boy who had walked to Amerongen from Germany with the object of seeing the former ruler. She talked with the boy for a long time in the garden of the Amerongen Castle.

## NEWEST INSULT BY MEXICO MAY LEAD U.S. TO ACT

Some Officials Convinced  
Carranza Is No Longer  
Tolerable.

BRITAIN IS INVOLVED

Murder of Mine Official  
Will Have to Be Satis-  
factorily Explained.

WILSON TO FIX POLICY

Mexican Officials Promise to  
Punish Murderers of  
J. W. Correll.

*Special Dispatch to THE SUN.*  
WASHINGTON, July 20.—The robbing of American bluejackets and the affront to the Stars and Stripes on the U. S. S. Cheyenne's launch by bandits under Carranza's control near Tampico may mean the end of the Administration's watchful waiting policy in Mexico.

Officials will make no predictions pending a full report on the facts, but it is freely stated that much will depend on Carranza's attitude toward the "urgent representations" made to him by the State Department here.

A serious turn to the situation is given by the frank statement of one official that "the incident is grave" and by the belief expressed in responsible quarters that there is really no middle ground between watchful waiting and actual war on the present Mexican Government. This explanation is given to justify the fact that officials are scrupulously trying not to offend Carranza and to answer the charges made by newspapers that the attack on the American sailors was withheld from the public until it leaked out.

*News Purposely Withheld.*  
In this connection it is said that the news purposely was withheld from the public in the hope of obtaining results through diplomatic overtures without the embarrassment of public agitation here. But now that the facts are out there will be no further attempt to conceal details of the incident and popular agitation may conceivably help rather than hinder this Government in dealing with Carranza.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips to-night announced that the Mexican Government had advised that it would exhaust all means to capture and punish those responsible for the murder of John W. Correll and the attack on Mrs. Correll. The outrage was reported to the Department about two weeks ago. Mr. Correll, an American citizen, was attacked in his home near Tampico, twenty-seven miles north of Tampico.

The despatch to the State Department which reported the attack said that the assailants were members of a rebel force of about 100 men. The American Embassy and the Consulate at Tampico made urgent requests for the Mexican Government to capture and punish the perpetrators and take measures to protect Americans in that district.

To-night the Department received a message saying that as a result the Mexican Foreign Office yesterday told the American Embassy that "the Mexican Government will use no efforts in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for a crime so odious, in the clearing up of which it will exhaust all means at its disposal."

*May Have Been Planned.*  
The developments in the situation which indicate potential seriousness are these:

First, the fact that Carranzistas are responsible for the attack and the added intimation that it may have been deliberately executed as a means of getting even for a recent despatch of American troops across the border.

Second, the apparent reluctance of Carranza to do more than conduct the usual farcical "investigation" which has been killed in Mexico.

Third, the report that an Englishman has been killed in Mexico. The report concerning the murder of an Englishman is detailed and specific and bears the earmarks of authenticity. It states that the English subject killed was Theodore Patterson, mine superintendent at the Maxpatio Copper Company of Concepcion del Oro in the State of Zacatecas. Diplomats here openly predict that if the report is verified there will be immediate action of a very definite character required for the British Government long has followed a policy of never permitting British subjects to suffer at the hands of foreigners without going to extreme limits in getting complete satisfaction and redress.

In this case the British authorities probably would consult the American authorities in advance about measures thought necessary, and this may be an added reason for a new American policy in Mexico.

*Seeks to Avoid War.*  
Advocacy of what officials here describe as "strong arm" methods in Mexico is simpler than the actual carrying out of any such plan, it is explained. The State Department desires its reluctance to endorse any such procedure if it can possibly be avoided. It is felt that the Department that the American people do not want trouble with Mexico and that short of actual war there is no indicated method of bringing Carranza to terms.

The occupation of Tampico or Mexican ports by the United States warships and

*(Continued on Sixth Page.)*

## AUSTRIANS GET FULL TERMS, 15 DAYS TO REPLY

New Clauses Ask Repara-  
tion Similar to German  
Exactions.

CASH PAYMENT IN PART

Pre-War Debt to Be Appor-  
tioned Among Former  
Parts of Empire.

ARMY HELD TO 30,000

Universal Military Training  
Abolished as Part of Dis-  
armament.

*By LAURENCE HILLS.*  
*Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.*  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, July 20.—The remaining portion of the Austrian treaty was delivered to-day without ceremony to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain by Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Conference. The Austrians have fifteen days in which to make their final observations. As they already have put in several notes to which the conditions handed to them to-day constitute the answers the belief is that the negotiations will be concluded rapidly and that the treaty will be signed at the expiration of the time limit.

The summary to be published in America does not disclose the fact that Austria gets the Orsengurg district with a population of 300,000 and the Czechs get the bridgehead south of the Danube facing Pressburg, the Austrians taking the district around Gmund. Just why the American summary does not mention these territorial changes is not explained.

The annexation of part of Hungary seems to foreshadow trouble with Bela Kun's forces unless the Allies decide upon a military offensive to eliminate his Government. Austria, with her army reduced to 30,000 men by the treaty, will hardly be in condition to cope alone with the Hungarian Reds in seizing this territory, and it would seem as if the Allies must give Austria military assistance.

The territory awarded to the Czechs south of the Danube gives them control of the central railroad leading to the Adriatic and the Jugo-Slavs, thus securing the Czechs' outlet to the sea.

The treaty contains also many other clauses not mentioned in the summary regarding the treatment of Austrians in the territory ceded to Italy and also providing for an investigation of all the railroads in that district and of other property of Austrians.

The sum the new countries are to pay as part of the Austrian debt will be 1,500,000,000 francs in gold (about \$500,000,000). The Czechs paying the larger share. The treaty, as many here see it, forces Austria into bankruptcy, as it is impossible for her to meet the reparation payments imposed. Not only this but she will have no credit to procure her rearmament. As the Temps says:

"The Allies must undertake her reorganization, controlling all her financial and economic life. Undoubtedly they have foreseen that, and it is hoped their plans already are prepared."

## MUST REDUCE ARMY TO 30,000 AT ONCE

Troops Can Be Used Only for  
Internal Work.

*By the Associated Press.*  
PARIS, July 20.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated Powers are now in hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, the final sections were delivered to them at the same place to-day without ceremony by M. Dutasta, Secretary General of the Peace Conference.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian currency and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new Governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Paragraph 8, relating to the military, says the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the obligation to serve until 40 years of age, those newly appointed agreeing to twenty consecutive years at least of active service.

Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced accordingly to detailed schedules and all

## NORRIS DECLINES TO CONFER WITH WILSON OVER LEAGUE; 36 NOW OPPOSE COVENANT

TERROR TROOPS  
RULE BUDAPEST

Arms Distributed to "Ragged  
Proletariat," Then City  
Is Raided.

KUN ROUTED BY REBELS

Lack of Food Acute and One  
Vessel of Danube Flotilla  
Flees to Serbs.

*By the Associated Press.*  
BERLIN, July 20.—A new reign of terror exists in Budapest, according to a despatch from the Hungarian capital to the Tageblatt, and "Red terror" in its worst form is anticipated.

The despatch says so-called "terror troops" are now masters of the capital and that they have stormed the garrison, disarmed the troops of the Bela Kun Government and distributed arms to "the ragged proletariat."

The leader of the "terror troops," who was Bela Kun's personal guard of honor, publishes an appeal for volunteers, and the People's Commissaries Varga and Szamuely and Vice-Commissary of Foreign Affairs Mosonai, the new leaders in control, have sent an ultimatum to the "moderate" city commander of Budapest, Habrich, ordering him to give up office and turn over the city to them.

The despatch says the Council of Government is still convinced that the Entente is too weak or unwilling for armed intervention. It says also the Red army of Bela Kun continues to disintegrate. Food conditions in Budapest are indescribable and money is declared to be rapidly falling in value.

## Monitor Surrenders to Serbs.

During the launching of the new Hungarian monitor Marx on Friday, the last unit of the Danube flotilla, the monitor Samos, which had remained loyal to Bela Kun, fled down the Danube and surrendered to the Serbians. The officers and men of the crew requested permission to fight against the Hungarian Government, and the Serbian Government transported them to Segedin, on the Tisza River, southeast of Budapest, where they were placed at the disposal of the Karolyi forces.

The despatch adds that the Entente apparently will not proceed against Bela Kun, but that it has given permission to Karolyi, who has not resigned, as has been reported, to open an offensive. The Budapest correspondent of the Tageblatt has been enabled to smuggle out of the Hungarian capital an excerpt of a recent speech of Kun before the Executive Council of the Soviet.

In the speech Kun made the sensational assertion that Hungary was facing a triple crisis—in power, economics and morale. He said the crisis in power, he said, was evidenced by the counter revolution; that in economics in the unbelievable prices of food, and that in morale in the fact that the Hungarian Government had reached such unadmitted limits.

All the officials in Hungary, according to Bela Kun, were susceptible to bribery. They were ending up, he said, for persons to flee from Hungary, charging for them from 5,000 to 200,000 crowns, and also were buying illicitly and selling for 100 per cent. more.

The Karolyi referred to in the above despatch probably is Count Jules Karolyi, a nephew of Count Michael Karolyi, former Provisional President of Hungary. In May last Count Jules was reported to have set up a Government at Arad in opposition to the Bolsheviks and to have issued a manifesto declaring it to be his first duty to restore law and order and then to transfer the administration to a government possessing the confidence of all parties.

Sagadin, where the officers and crew of the monitor Samos are said to have been transported, is about fifty miles west of Arad.

A despatch from Berlin dated Thursday, says Count Michael Karolyi was reported to have succeeded in escaping from Hungary and having arrived in Italy and then to transfer the administration to a government possessing the confidence of all parties.

## 150,000 STEEL MEN TO VOTE ON A STRIKE

Big Corporation's Workers  
and Others Make Demands.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—The American Federation of Labor's national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, in session here to-day, ordered the taking of a strike vote of 150,000 organized employees of the United States Steel Corporation and other iron and steel allied industries throughout the country. Taking of the vote will start at once and be completed in thirty days. In addition to the organized workers, an effort will be made to get the votes of unorganized workers according to the committee. The strike vote will be taken by the twenty-four established international unions constituting the national committee.

The right of collective bargaining is the chief demand of the union, said an announcement by the committee, which issued a list containing thirteen other demands, including establishment of the eight-hour day, increases in wages sufficient to guarantee American standards of living, and abolition of company unions.

John J. Fitzpatrick of Chicago, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and chairman of the national committee, after to-day's meeting said: "The time has passed for words, we are taking action."

## Wilson Radio Silent as He Rests on Yacht

WASHINGTON, July 20.—President and Mrs. Wilson passed Sunday aboard the Presidential yacht Mayflower cruising on the lower waters of the Potomac. Neither the White House nor the Navy Department had heard from the Mayflower since her departure from Washington late yesterday, although she is equipped with a wireless set.

It was presumed that the President was enjoying a complete rest after his arduous labors of the past two weeks, since he took no papers or documents of any kind with him.

The Mayflower is expected to return to her dock at the navy yard about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## 'TIGER' TARGET OF LABOR BODY

French Federation Hopes to  
Name Successor to  
Clemenceau.

LEBRUN TO QUIT CABINET

Minister of Liberated Regions  
Is to Be Succeeded by Sen-  
ator Jonnart.

PARIS, July 20.—The French Federation of Labor, which ordered a general strike for to-morrow only to call off yesterday, is leading the fight against the Cabinet of Premier Clemenceau, and hopes to be able to dictate the appointment of a new Premier if the present Government is overthrown. The test will come this week, probably on Tuesday, it is believed, when the Clemenceau Government will ask for a vote of confidence.

Newspapers, in commenting on the general labor and political situation, following the calling off of the general strike, assert that the Federation already has picked the new Premier and is ready to put him into office, once the Clemenceau Cabinet is forced to resign through an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

The manifesto of the Federation of Labor to the workmen of France says: "Comrades—All of you will work on July 21."

At the same time the labor chiefs express their ability to obtain the desired concessions, chiefly a reduction in the price of the necessities of life, without a strike. The labor forces confidently expect the overthrow of the Premier on Tuesday.

The resignation of Victor Boret, the Food Minister, and the appointment of Joseph J. B. Noulens, former French Ambassador to Russia and financier of the war, is not the only change in the Cabinet following the failure of the vote of confidence affecting only the Food Administration last Friday.

Political reports say that Albert Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, will resign and will be succeeded by Senator Charles Jonnart, now Governor of Algeria. The change is reported to be due to the slowness with which the Government has taken up the problem of reconstruction.

An analysis of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday shows that several of the deputies who voted against M. Boret and his administration are supporters of the Government on general problems and will be lined with the Clemenceau Government on these questions. They would vote differently on a question touching the entire Cabinet. M. Noulens is popular in France and his appointment may have the effect of retaining the entire Cabinet.

Opposition organs in their comment to-day assert that the situation surrounding the Clemenceau Cabinet has collapsed. The Marfa declares that during the night of the 19th and yesterday Louis Locheur, Minister of Reconstruction, announced himself in favor of the entire Cabinet.

The Petit Journal expresses the belief that the authority of the Government has been strengthened by the calling off of the proposed general strike of one day. Several of the newspapers attribute this action of the Federation of Labor to the formidable protests from the public and the refusal of several organizations to participate in the walk-out.

## FLIES OVER MEDITERRANEAN.

Frenchman Crosses in Five Hours  
Forty Minutes.

PARIS, July 20.—Capt. Morchal, an aviator who tried to fly from France to Russia during the war but was obliged to land in the Austrian lands, yesterday flew in a hydroplane from St. Raphael, Department of Var, across the Mediterranean to Biserta, Tunisia.

Capt. Morchal covered the distance of about 450 miles in 5 hours 40 minutes.

## Nebraska Senator Wants No White House Confidences to Embarrass Him.

HAS STUDIED SUBJECT

On Record as Refusing to  
Vote for "Rape of China"  
as Now Planned.

FOLLOWS LEAD OF BORAH

Norris Believes More Than the  
Necessary Number Will  
Block Japan's Game.

*Special Dispatch to THE SUN.*  
WASHINGTON, July 20.—President Wilson has received or will receive to-morrow his second declaration of a Senator to visit the White House.

Senator Norris (Neb.) was invited to attend a conference with the President at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. He said this evening:

"Yes, I have been invited, but I shall not go."

Further he would not indicate his reasons or the nature of his reply to the President. His announcement that he would not accept the invitation for a conference caused great interest among the few who learned to-day of his decision. The Nebraska has been recognized in the last few days as occupying a very different attitude than that formerly attributed to him. For a long time he was counted with all assurance by the League of Nations supporters as one Republican on whom they could rely. He was never entirely given up by the opposition, but was classed as one of their weakest chances.

*Thinks Out His Own Policy.*  
People from all sides and factions talked with him and got no response which even suggested that their arguments were having any possible effect. Mr. Norris was thinking out his own policy, studying the league covenant and the treaty in general. He refrained from participation in the debates except that it was observed he attended them assiduously and occasionally asked questions.

These questions invariably were asked with an obviously sincere purpose to get information as to the attitude of the Senators. He was especially interested to know what the Senate lawyers thought about the legal effects of various parts of the covenant, and he quizzed the leading debaters of both sides with entire impartiality. But after weeks of this proceeding nobody was able at all confidently to guess which way his identification was moving him.

Then it became known he was one of the small group of Senators making a careful study of the Peace Treaty terms in general, aside from the covenant. He is in fact among the best informed men in the Senate on the treaty as a whole. Finally he determined that the Shantung settlement deserved a detailed investigation and he set about to make it.

*Studies Subject Exhaustively.*  
Nobody knew what Senator Norris was doing. He got together a large amount of documentary matter, made a thorough study of the whole history of the United States, the European Powers and Japan with China. The upshot was an interview in THE SUN several weeks ago in which he said he would never vote for ratification of the treaty while the Shantung settlement stood as it is now written.

Later this was developed further in an interview which was printed by a large number of newspapers throughout the country. It referred to the Shantung settlement as the "rape of China" to acquiescence in which would be a disgrace to this country. He has repeatedly said that he would be fighting against the treaty rather than vote for it while this provision remains.

Following these expressions he made last week his now famous speech on Shantung, which Senator Lodge (Mass.) and other leaders characterized as one of the most effective discussions of the subject throughout the entire debate. In this he presented the documents he had gathered on the subject and it is known that he has still more ammunition which he is prepared to use later.

*Refuses to Explain Reasons.*  
While the Senator would not explain his reasons for refusing